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Letter dated 23 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward herewith the memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its enclosure circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

00-62111 (E) 310800

Annex to the letter dated 23 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999

I. FAILURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA

1. Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, the Military-Technical Agreement between the international security force (KFOR) and the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its constituent Republic of Serbia and the Chernomyrdin-Ahtisaari Agreement confirmed unequivocally the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia over Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Republic of Serbia (preambular para 10; Annex 2, para 8).

The FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia have carried out all their obligations under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military-Technical Agreement.

So far, the continued protestations of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia to the Security Council, Secretary-General, KFOR and the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo and Metohija (UNMIK), as well as to other international organizations and factors, over the flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 by KFOR and UNMIK and the resultant dramatic deterioration of security and political situations in Kosovo and Metohija have gone unheeded.

The current situation in Kosovo and Metohija continues to deteriorate dramatically: The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia considers that, in view of its authority under the United Nations Charter and Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the Security Council is responsible for the present situation, as well as for the fact that, headed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Kosovo and Head of UNMIK, KFOR and UNMIK continue to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and to systematically and deliberately abuse their mandate under resolution 1244 (1999). This has brought a drastic deterioration of general security; the worsening of the overall situation of non-Albanians, Serbs in particular; systematic ethnic cleansing and genocide; and the continuation of terrorism.

UNMIK and KFOR bear direct responsibility for the security situation in Kosovo and Metohija, incomparably more difficult now than at the time before their deployment, for rampant terrorism and for the process of the ethnic cleansing and protracted genocide of Serbs, Roma, Turks, Goranci, Muslims and other non-Albanians.

From the time of the deployment of the international security and civil presences in Kosovo and Metohija and the assumption of full responsibility for the situation in that Serbian province by the Security Council until 16 August 2000, 5 089 terrorist attacks, 4 776 against Serbs and other non-Albanians, have been committed. 1 041 persons (910 Serbs) were killed; 963 persons (883 Serbs) were kidnapped; and over 360 000 Serbs, Roma, Turks, Goranci, Muslims and other non-Albanians were expelled. 87 Christian Orthodox churches and monasteries have been demolished in an effort to erase the centuries-old presence of Serbs in Kosovo and Metohija.

Since the last Memorandum of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia forwarded to the Security Council and the United Nations member-States on 7 June 2000, the situation in Kosovo and Metohija has deteriorated dramatically.

In that period, 14 persons were killed, 51 wounded and 18 persons were kidnapped. 1 church was destroyed and tombstones at 5 Serbian cemeteries were desecrated. No perpetrator of these terrorist acts has been apprehended.

The most recent instances of terrorism are particularly alarming.

On 18 August 2000 ethnic Albanian terrorists threw a bomb with great destructive charge at the building housing the Committee of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia for cooperation with UNMIK in Priština. The criminal act was carried out at 9.30 a.m. at the time when more than 20 employees were in the building, while many people were passing by. Fortunately, there were no casualties, but the building was demolished. Considering that UNMIK and KFOR had harassed and handcuffed 2 Committee employees and repeatedly threatened its personnel only 4 days before, it is hard not to believe that the goals of ethnic Albanian terrorists, KFOR and UNMIK are identical.

On 18 August 2000 ethnic Albanian terrorists threw a bomb with great destructive charge at a group of Serbian children in the village of Crkvene Vodice, Municipality of Obilić. 10 children, aged 5 to 15, were seriously injured., 2 UNMIK and 1 KFOR vehicle and 3 private automobiles were damaged in the explosion.

The holding of local elections on 28 October 2000, even despite the absence of the minimum conditions, usurpation of the RMHK "Trepča" Shareholding Corporation and the demolition and shutdown of Radio "S" and the "Jedinstvo" newspaper by KFOR and UNMIK have further destabilized the already difficult situation in Kosovo and Metohija and increased pressure on Serbs to leave that Serbian province.

Numerous international non-governmental organizations have drawn public attention to the dramatic position of non-Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija. At a meeting of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva on 16 August 2000, a "Doctors of the World" representative said that the level of violence against Serbs and Roma in Kosovo and Metohija was so great as to deny them freedom of movement, leading to unacceptable discrimination. On 18 August 2000, Dr. Orbimsky, Head of the "Doctors of the World" International Council, told the Agence France Press that that organization could no longer work in minority (Serb, Roma and other) enclaves. By the end of July 2000 about 30 humanitarian organizations had left Kosovo and Metohija.

Local elections are a function of legalizing the policy of fait accompli, i.e. of the results of ethnic cleansing: Despite the protestations to the contrary of many members of the international community and the Security Council, the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK has decided to hold the so-called local elections in Kosovo and Metohija on 28 October 2000 even despite the evident absence of the minimum conditions for democratic and free and fair elections. The members of the Serbian and Turkish ethnic communities in Kosovo and Metohija have boycotted the so-called voter registration and will not take part in the elections. Once again the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) has been abused by certain international actors and made a function of the realization of their partial political and strategic interests. Following his shameful role in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and his direct participation, through the so-called Kosovo Verification Mission, in facilitating the NATO aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia, the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK is now readying himself to take part in another deception with one goal in mind alone: to convince the international public that the elections in which Serbs, Turks and others will not participate and for which, according to OSCE Mission reports, not even the minimum conditions exist, will be democratic and free and fair.

The aim of these elections is to legalize the policy of fait accompli, to proclaim the assorted terrorists and separatists as legitimate representatives of all residents of Kosovo and Metohija and to complete the ethnic

cleansing of Serbs and other non-Albanians. The FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, as well as the majority of the United Nations member-States, will not accept the results of such elections and all other UNMIK decisions and acts violating the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and disrespectful of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia.

The looting and usurpation of State, public and private property incite ethnic cleansing: The brutal looting and usurpation of private and public property in Kosovo and Metohija continue unabated, with KFOR and UNMIK participating in these nefarious acts. They are contributory factors of the exodus of the remaining Serbs and other non-Albanians from that Serbian province.

Over 400 public companies in Kosovo and Metohija have been usurped and over 1 000 private companies seized. A drastic example was the usurpation of the RMHK "Trepča" Shareholding Corporation by KFOR and UNMIK, carried out in a textbook military raid in the night between 13 and 14 August 2000. Threatening to use massive force against the employees and peaceful population, KFOR and UNMIK seized the production capacities employing over 2 000 Serbs and other non-Albanians. In doing so, KFOR and UNMIK openly aligned themselves with ethnic Albanian terrorists and separatists in their drive to expel the remaining non-Albanians and seize economic and natural resources from their legal owners.

The real goal of the usurpations, carried out systematically and with full support and/or direct participation by KFOR and UNMIK, is not to achieve stabilization in Kosovo and Metohija, revitalize its economy and create conditions for Serbs and other non-Albanians to stay and return to that Serbian province. If it was, force would not be threatened and used.

The usurpation of the electric power generation system, PTT, railroads and other major economic establishments has shown that the policy of UNMIK and KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija is wrong. Hardly 20 per cent of electric power generation capacities in that Serbian province are in commission today and power outages are very frequent indeed. This came about as a result of KFOR and UNMIK emphasis on ethnic rather than professional employment criteria, which accounted for the dismissal of non-Albanian experts and employees.

Decisions and behaviour of the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK incite and support ethnic Albanian separatism and terrorism: The Regulations (69) of the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK and the behaviour of KFOR and UNMIK have been illustrative of their deliberate violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia and support for the projects of Greater Albania. The severance of large economic systems in the Province from the economic systems of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia and their linking with what has remained, after years of chaos and destruction, in the Republic of Albania is in direct contravention of the letter and spirit of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the avowed goals of the international community.

The most drastic instance of the flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and a direct threat to the sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia was the decision of the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK, taken on 10 July 2000 without the agreement of the FR of Yugoslavia, to allow foreign States to open the so-called Liaison Offices in Kosovo and Metohija with diplomatic privileges.

The policy conducted in Kosovo and Metohija allegedly on behalf of the international community by the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK, KFOR and UNMIK has unforeseeable and long-term negative consequences for stability in Kosovo and Metohija and the region of South East Europe: This policy serves to complete, with the participation of KFOR and UNMIK, ethnic cleansing, prepare a de facto re-drawing of internationally recognized and guaranteed international borders and to incite separatism in other countries of the region and in Europe as a whole. Because of that policy, certain countries in the region have ceased to function as

sovereign subjects of international law, while their internal conflicts, including those of ethnic nature, have been temporarily suppressed by the efforts of extra-regional factors, aimed at preventing large crises from running out of control. Consequently, the situation in the region of South East Europe continues to be unstable even ten years after the involvement of the international community and to threaten its peace, as well as the peace of Europe as a whole.

The FR of Yugoslavia is a factor of peace: The FR of Yugoslavia is vitally interested in the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo and Metohija and in full normalization of relations, and development of cooperation, in South East Europe. A full and consistent implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and relevant documents with full respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all countries in the region is the only and unavoidable basis for the solution of all open questions through political dialogue.

The FR of Yugoslavia is truly committed to the dialogue and the quest for a political solution. It has resources and necessary means to overcome the difficult situation and to ensure a safe and promising life to all citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia living in Kosovo and Metohija. It is necessary, however, that KFOR and UNMIK leave that Serbian province as they are in constant and deliberate violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

2. Failure by KFOR and UNMIK to fulfil any provision of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military-Technical Agreement in more than a year of their presence in Kosovo and Metohija: By their decisions, the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK and other KFOR and UNMIK representatives have systematically violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia in direct contravention of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) (preambular para. 10 and Annex 2, para. 8). In doing so, KFOR and UNMIK have become accomplices of ethnic Albanian separatists and terrorists in their drive to create conditions for severing Kosovo and Metohija from the single constitutional, legal, monetary-financial, economic, educational, judicial and other systems of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

Placing the United Nations Mission in Kosovo and Metohija in the service of ethnic Albanian separatism and terrorism, aimed at destroying the State sovereignty of a United Nations member-State, is a dangerous precedent in the practice of United Nations operations. It negates the fundamental values of the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations and undermines the essence of United Nations peace missions in general.

Ever since the deployment of the international presences, the basic human rights (operative para. 11(j)), including the right to life, of Serbs, Roma, Goranci, Turks, Muslims and other non-Albanians, have been violated on a massive scale.

The terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) and other armed Albanian gangs have been neither demilitarised, disarmed nor disbanded (operative para. 9(b).

No personal and property security and equality of all residents have been provided and no secure environment has been established in which refugees and displaced persons can return home and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance made (operative para. 9(c)).

No public safety and order (operative para. 9(d)) and freedom of movement, a conditio sine qua non for any other right, have been ensured.

The return of an agreed number of Yugoslav and Serbian personnel (operative para. 4 and Annex 2, paras. 6 and 10 of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and para. 4 of the Military-Technical Agreement) to Kosovo and Metohija has unjustifiably been prevented.

The international borders of the FR of Yugoslavia with the Republic of Albania and the Republic of Macedonia are neither controlled nor secured (operative para. 9(g)). KFOR and UNMIK have allowed over 250 000 non-Yugoslav citizens, mainly Albanian terrorists and other armed gangs, to cross into Kosovo and Metohija illegally and unhindered. Considering that over 360 000 Serbs and other non-Albanians have been expelled from that Serbian province, its demographic structure has been changed altogether.

Kosovo and Metohija has been transformed into Europe's centre of terrorism, organized crime, illegal trade in narcotic drugs, arms, women and children and/or money laundering.

The systematic violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) is an impediment to the initiation of a political process for the solution of the status of Kosovo and Metohija within the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia (operative para. 11(a)).

In breach of its obligation to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, KFOR and UNMIK have persistently refused to cooperate with the competent authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) in its territory. In doing so, they aid and abet ethnic Albanian separatism in Kosovo and Metohija, in outright violation of the key provisions and the basic goal of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and relevant documents.

So far, the overall effect of the implementation of the mandate of the international security (KFOR) and civil (UNMIK) presences in Kosovo and Metohija under United Nations auspices established by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) has been disastrous in its each and every segment: This assessment is borne out also by the OSCE Mission in its report for the period 31 May to 6 June 2000 in which it is stated that Kosovo and Metohija has been engulfed by the largest wave of violence in the last six months, a disquieting new trend accounting for the dramatic increase of the feeling of insecurity among non-Albanians, wherefore it appears that a systematic campaign is involved, aimed at further destabilizing Kosovo and Metohija and compelling the Serbs to leave Kosovo and Metohija.

II. SYSTEMATIC VIOLATION OF THE SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AND THE MANDATE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

1. Decisions of UNMIK and KFOR: The Regulations of the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK have no grounding in Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and are calculated at severing all links between Kosovo and Metohija and the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia and the full separation of that Serbian province from the constitutional, legal, economic, monetary-financial, banking, customs, visa, administrative and all other systems of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia. By the end of July 2000, the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK had brought 69 Regulations, fully or in part contrary to the Constitutions and laws of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

These Regulations undermine the sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia in Kosovo and Metohija and deny the legal basis and statehood attributes of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia in this Serbian province as an integral part of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia.

The so-call Transitional Administrative Council, the de facto provincial government consisting exclusively of ethnic Albanians, most of them from the ranks of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army and ethnic Albanian separatist parties, continues to obtain as an illegal political construct, aimed at legalizing the ethnic supremacy of ethnic Albanians and creating an ethnically pure Kosovo and Metohija.

The inclusion of individual ethnic Serbs, chosen by the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK under his own criteria and invested with offices of, by and large, marginal political importance and influence, is part and parcel of his efforts to legalize the status quo at the expense of the interest of Serbs and other non-Albanians. To achieve that goal, the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK is set to provoke divisions among Serbs and other non-Albanians in Kosovo and Metohija and, as a rule, chooses to "cooperate" with those members of the Serbian community who play a marginal role in its political life and have no electoral mandate to negotiate and sign agreements of essential importance for the present and future status of the Serbian population in Kosovo and Metohija.

The decision of UNMIK to transform the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army into an allegedly civilian organization, the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC), is illegal since it has no grounding in Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and relevant documents and has been taken without consultations with the Security Council.

Practice has confirmed that the Kosovo Protection Corps is a military-terrorist enterprise and one of the main generators of crisis in Kosovo and Metohija.

Issuance of identity documents: UNMIK is not authorized to issue personal documents to Yugoslav citizens in Kosovo and Metohija. Consequently, the so-called Kouchner's passports constitute a most flagrant violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) relative to the respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia. These acts are unacceptable and illegally null and void.

Allowing foreign nationals to cross into the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia over the border crossings temporarily controlled by UNMIK and KFOR without appropriate Yugoslav visas is incompatible with international law and the practice of United Nations peace-keeping missions.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has resolutely protested all those acts which are intended to break up the single regime of the issuance of personal documents to Yugoslav citizens and calls once again on all States and international organizations to refuse to accept, in accordance with international law, all documents issued illegally by UNMIK.

The functioning of the judiciary: Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) provides for the functioning of the judicial system in Kosovo and Metohija under Yugoslav laws and within the judicial system of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

By an illegitimate and illegal decision of the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK judicial organs have been established in Kosovo and Metohija that conduct criminal proceedings without honouring Yugoslav laws and the basic principles of criminal law.

Particularly unacceptable and inappropriate for a United Nations mission is the practice of using double standards vis-a-vis Serbs and Montenegrins in proceedings of arrest, investigation, detention, legal defence and/or the use of maternal language. Besides, 476 Serbs have been arrested and kept in detention exclusively upon information provided orally by ethnic Albanians, most often members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army.

2. Construction of foreign military bases and foreign (NATO/KFOR) military exercises: The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has opposed most strongly the construction of military bases and the exercises of foreign armies in a part of its sovereign territory without its consent. They constitute the most flagrant violation of the sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia and the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244, as well as the positive laws of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia. That practice in incompatible with

the nature and spirit of peace missions under United Nations auspices and creates a dangerous precedent contrary to the basic principles and goals of the United Nations.

3. Visits of foreign officials without agreement of the competent authorities by the FR of Yugoslavia: The visits constitute the most flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, yet UNMIK and KFOR continue to tolerate them.

4. Regulation of the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK on the so-called Liaison Offices of 10 July 2000 constitutes the most flagrant violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia: No provision of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) authorizes, explicitly or implicitly, the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK to communicate with foreign States via "Liaison Offices" of foreign Governments in Kosovo and Metohija, to define the status of those Offices and to conduct similar communications. Diplomatic representation is always in the exclusive competence of central authorities. There exists no autonomy or self-government anywhere in the world within the competence of which falls reception of representative of foreign States. No peace mission has ever determined the conditions for diplomatic representation of foreign States in the territory in which a peace operation took place.

The Regulation is in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) guaranteeing the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular Relations which provides for the sovereign right of States to establish diplomatic and consular relations and to approve or not approve the opening of diplomatic and/or consular offices in their territories.

On the basis of the illegal Regulation, the Republic of Albania opened a Liaison Office in Pristina on 24 July 2000, characterizing it as the "establishment of diplomatic relations between Albania and Kosovo". There is no doubt that it will use the Liaison Office to further incite ethnic Albanian separatism in Kosovo and Metohija and to work on the severance of that Serbian province from the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia and the creation of Greater Albania. By allowing this unprecedented act to take place, the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK has been oblivious of the overt claims of the Republic of Albania against parts of the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia and the fact that the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Albania have no diplomatic relations.

Considering the undisguised role of the Republic of Albania in the destabilization of the situation in Kosovo and Metohija, its open support for separatism and its territorial claims against parts of the Yugoslav territory, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia calls on the Security Council to annul forthwith the Regulation on the establishment and work of Liaison Offices which, among others, enables the Republic of Albania to promote its illegitimate claims against the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia.

5. Failure to respect the State symbols of the FR of Yugoslavia: The refusal by UNMIK and KFOR to fly the Yugoslav flag at, and the removal of border marks from, the border crossings towards the Republic of Albania and the Republic of Macedonia, constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia. At the same time, however, they have posted "district area" signs and physical barriers at the administrative border between Kosovo and Metohija and the rest of the Republic of Serbia and have announced that they will begin to collect customs duties, in outright contravention of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and its provisions guaranteeing the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia.

6. KFOR and UNMIK decisions are null and void: The FR of Yugoslavia considers the behaviour and decisions of KFOR and UNMIK, especially those of the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK that threaten or violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, as well as all actions, or omissions to take action, that are contrary to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and/or the Military-Technical Agreement or constitute attempts at revising them, null and void. They can have no legal effect and oblige in any way the FR of Yugoslavia and its authorities.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has never ceded, nor does it intend to cede, sovereignty on any part of its territory and repudiates resolutely the tactics of deception and the diversion of attention from the alliance of UNMIK and KFOR with the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army. In particular, it repudiates the actions along the line of the policy of fait accompli.

7. Refusal of UNMIK and KFOR to cooperate with the competent authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia: By persistently refusing to cooperate with the competent authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, KFOR and UNMIK violate in a most flagrant way their obligation to respect their sovereignty and territorial integrity. Primary responsibility for the behaviour of KFOR and UNMIK lies with the United Nations which has refused to sign a comprehensive agreement on the status of its peace mission with the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia as the host country of the mission. In that context, it should be noted that it was entirely unacceptable and inappropriate for a peace mission under United Nations auspices to have a delegation of the Security Council avoid, during a visit to the FR of Yugoslavia, contacts with the Government of the country to the territory of which and at the invitation of which it had made the visit.

8. More than a year after the NATO aggression, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has received no information about the locations and the consequences of the use of depleted uranium ordnance: In addition to direct consequences, the use of these inhumane weapons has caused radioactive contamination of a part of the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia with long lasting effects on the population and environment. Evidently, under strong pressure of those who decided to use these weapons against a densely populated territory on which the international military and civilian presences have also been deployed, the consequences of the use of depleted uranium ordnance are being concealed or relativized, just as concealed and relativized are the consequences of the bombing and aggression.

9. During its aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia, NATO used more than 30 000 cluster bombs: To-date the Government of Yugoslavia has received no information about locations on which these inhumane weapons were used even though more than 100 persons have died from dormant cluster bombs from June 1999 till the end of July 2000. The number of wounded is much greater.

III MASSIVE VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Responsibility of KFOR and UNMIK: KFOR and UNMIK bear exclusive responsibility for the massive violations of human rights, lawlessness and chaos in Kosovo and Metohija and for the violation of the

provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) relative to the preservation of the multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-cultural nature of this Serbian province as they have become direct accomplices in ethnic cleansing and genocide.

2. Ethnic cleansing: Since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK, 365 000 Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Turks, Goranci and other non-Albanians have been expelled from Kosovo and Metohija. It accounts for two thirds of all non-Albanians of this Serbian province. The systematic ethnic cleansing and genocide, however, continues and KFOR and UNMIK have done nothing to stop it. On the contrary, by systematically violating Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), they aid and abet the ethnic cleansing.

Most Serbs and Montenegrins have already been cleansed from Kosovo and Metohija: The attacks of ethnic Albanian terrorists, supported covertly by UNMIK and KFOR, have therefore been focused on the few remaining Serbian enclaves, primarily on Kosovska Mitrovica and some villages in which Serbs live encircled by ethnic Albanians.

The lack of readiness of KFOR and UNMIK to stop those attacks, alongside the cynical insistence on the establishment of multi-ethnic communities and so-called security zones at any cost only in the areas of substantial concentrations of the remaining Serbs testify to the direct collusion between ethnic Albanian terrorists and the international presences in Kosovo and Metohija in the process of the ethnic cleansing of non-Albanians, and Serbs in particular.

Conversely, KFOR and UNMIK have made no mention of Priština, for instance, where over 40 000 Serbs lived prior to the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK and where only less than 100 of them remain. It is elucidating in that regard that, out of 25 000 Serbian pupils and students that attended schools in Priština, only 35 of them remain and that they, too, have to go to school outside of Priština to the village of Laplje Selo.

KFOR and UNMIK have done nothing to restore the former multi-ethnic nature of Prizren, Peć, Orahovac, Đakovica, Glogovac and many other towns and villages in Kosovo and Metohija. On the contrary, by their public statements that no conditions exist for it, United Nations, KFOR and UNMIK officials have in effect discouraged massive returns of Serbs to their homes and facilitated the Albanization of that Serbian province.

By the perfidious policy of the constant demonization of Serbs and the ever-present justification of the intentions of ethnic Albanian separatists and terrorists, KFOR and UNMIK have strived to conceal their own participation in the systematic erasure of all non-Albanian, in particular Serbian, traces from that Serbian province.

Terrorism: 5 089 terrorist attacks (4 776 against Serbs) were committed in the period from 10 June 1999 to 16 August 2000; 1 041 persons (910 Serbs) were killed, 1 006 (943 Serbs) wounded and 963 persons (883 Serbs) were abducted. Over 600 tombstones at 5 Serbian cemeteries in Kosovska Mitrovica, Gnjilane, Orahovac and in other localities in which the Serbs continue to live, were demolished in July and August 2000. More than 40 Serbian cemeteries were completely destroyed in towns and villages from which the Serbs had been expelled. Over 50 000 houses, most of them belonging to Serbs, Montenegrins and Roma, were burned down or seriously damaged.

The heinous terrorist attack at the offices of the Committee of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia for Cooperation with the United Nations in Priština on 14 August 2000 constitutes yet another act of aggression against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, its official representatives and its sovereignty and territorial integrity. This blatant terrorist attack was carried out only 4 days after the armed raid of over 1 000

heavily armed KFOR soldiers and UNMIK police on the peaceful residents of Kosovska Mitrovica and the military occupation of the RMHK "Trepča" Shareholding Corporation and the vandal demolition and shutdown of the only remaining Serbian-language media in the province, the Priština newspaper "Jedinstvo" and the Zvečan radio "S". These acts confirm that the escalation of terror and the use of armed force against the residents, civilian institutions and official State representatives in Kosovo and Metohija are part and parcel of the strategy of the new stage of intimidation and ethnic cleansing carried out in collaboration between ethnic Albanian terrorists and the international presences in that Serbian province under United Nations auspices.

It is particularly disturbing that the Security Council has demonstrated on this occasion, as so many times in the past, that it has no control over the missions in Kosovo and Metohija which it only formally invested with its mandate, while in actual fact it let them become the instruments of hegemonism and the policy of fait accompli.

New forms of ethnic cleansing and other serious crimes committed against Serbs: The harassment of Serbs by KFOR continues. This is borne out convincingly by the KFOR ruthless attack on Serbs on 31 May 2000, who protested the brutal killing of Milutin Trajković in the village of Babin Most, Municipality of Obilić, on which occasion APCs and dogs were used. Also, instead of arresting ethnic Albanian terrorists who had thrown a bomb at Serbs at Gračanica, wounding seriously 5 persons, on 6 June 2000 KFOR opened fire at distressed Serbs, wounding 4 other persons. In Kosovska Mitrovica on 21 June 2000, UNMIK police opened fire at a group of Serbs and wounded 3 persons. Altogether 20 persons were injured. The usurpation of over 40 public companies and the seizure of over 1 000 private companies by KFOR and UNMIK or with their participation and/or agreement constitute the most direct pressure on Serbs and other non-Albanians to leave Kosovo and Metohija. The most drastic example is the takeover by KFOR and UNMIK of the RMHK "Trepča" Shareholding Corporation, the only profit-making company in Kosovo and Metohija, employing more than 2 000 Serbs, on 14 August 2000. The demolition of the Zvečan radio "S", the last Serbian-language broadcasting station, has had the same consequences. KFOR and UNMIK have also shut down the last Serbian-language newspaper in Kosovo and Metohija. Albanian- and Turkish-language newspapers were published in Kosovo and Metohija even during the NATO aggression on the FR of Yugoslavia, while radio stations broadcast in these and the languages of other ethnic communities.

Blockades of convoys, the only means of physical communication between the remaining Serbian and other non-Albanian enclaves with the rest of the world, has elicited resentment among the enclaves' Serbs and other non-Albanians, further destabilizing the situation in Kosovo and Metohija. These acts are grist to the mill of ethnic Albanian extremism and separatism as they increase the feeling of insecurity among the Serbs and non-Albanians and make them leave Kosovo and Metohija altogether. One such example took place on 4 July 2000 when KFOR suspended passage of a convoy from the town of Štrpce, the district centre of the Sirinička župa, one of the larger Serbian enclaves in Kosovo and Metohija. 12 000 local residents were denied the possibility to buy food and medicine, while students were prevented from attending school and sitting exams, all because, in KFOR's assessment, the cooperation of local residents was unsatisfactory. Furthermore, UNMIK go-slow bureaucracy and its excessive paperwork demands have more than a month now delayed the programme of reconstruction of Serbian houses in the village of Grace.

"Labour camps" and prisons for Serbs: KFOR and UNMIK are aware of the existence of more than 100 "labour camps" for Serbian and other non-Albanian civilians run by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army. Yet, they continue to refuse to take necessary measures to free them or to at least allow access to representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Besides, neither KFOR nor

UNMIK, nor any other international humanitarian organization for that matter, have made any effort to free the few hundred Serbs abducted in Kosovo and Metohija and held captive in the Republic of Albania.

Destruction of Serbian cultural heritage: Serbian cultural heritage and the most prominent symbols of the centuries-old roots of Serbian presence in Kosovo and Metohija continue to be destroyed in a systematic way. 87 Christian Orthodox churches and medieval monasteries and other religious shrines have been destroyed, burned down or severely damaged. More than 40 cemeteries have been vandalized in the towns and villages from which the Serbs have been ethnically cleansed, while ethnic Albanian extremists have desecrated tombstones, over 500 of them at the Serbian cemetery in Kosovska Mitrovica alone. This modern-day vandalism is continued, and the physical destruction of religious shrines and the exodus of the population have the same goal and the same consequences: the final ethnic cleansing of Serbs and other non-Albanians and the creation of an Albanian lebensraum.

Discrimination against Serbs and the cultural and spiritual genocide: UNMIK continues to tolerate and even to encourage discrimination against Serbs, especially in education, culture and the media.

Discrimination against Serbs and other non-Albanians has been much in evidence in the judiciary, education and the employment policy. Rampant favoritism of Albanians is pervasive, in heedless disregard for principles of ethnic equality and multi-ethnicity.

Names of streets, housing estates and institutions are being changed into Albanian by force, with active participation of UNMIK.

3. Disarmament of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army: There is abundant evidence that the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army have neither been disarmed nor demilitarized and that the transformation of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army into the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps was a charade and a manipulation, staged to avoid the obligation to demilitarize and disarm that illegal terrorist organization.

The Kosovo Protection Corps has maintained the organizational and command structure of the Kosovo Liberation Army and taken over its training facilities to train its members. KFOR, UNMIK and the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK have given their blessings to the establishment of the illegal Albanian armed formation, composed mostly of notorious ethnic Albanian, as well as international, terrorists, including Islamic extremists from Chechnya, often recruited in neighbouring and other States with "resumes" adorned with exploits committed for the cause of international terrorism.

According to OSCE report No. 23/2000, a cache of weapons of unseen quantity and variety, including heavy weapons, mortars, fuses, anti-tank missiles and missile launchers, electronic scanners and a large amount of ammunition and explosives, was uncovered in Klečka (Drenica Valley) in late June 2000. It is evident that that quantity of arms (67 tons) could not be "hidden" without the knowledge of the higher command of the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps.

Ethnic Albanian terrorists often use large-calibre weapons against Serbian enclaves as attested by their attacks on Goraždevac, Velika Hoča and/or Ranilug, while armed KPC members, wearing KLA fatigues, terrorize the peaceful population, intercept convoys and levy "taxes".

Terrorist attacks by ethnic Albanian terrorist groups infiltrating Kosovo and Metohija from the Republic of Albania on Serbian civilians and members of police in the ground safety zone (GSZ) seriously aggravate the security situation in the area of the municipalities of Bujanovac, Preševo, Medvedja and Kuršumlija. 186 such acts were committed in the period from June 1999 to the end of July 2000 in which 12 persons were killed and 36 wounded.

Criminalization of the Province: KFOR and UNMIK bear sole responsibility for the state of chaos, lawlessness and general criminalization in Kosovo and Metohija. They have allowed the Serbian province to turn into a stronghold of international organized crime and terrorism and become a haven for narco-mafia and smugglers of arms and purveyors of white slavery, juvenile crime and prostitution to Central and Western Europe. A major source of revenues of ethnic Albanian terrorist separatists, these activities have also played considerable part in the criminalization and destabilization of Europe and the disruption of the ongoing integration processes.

Despite the rampant crime and the absence of necessary conditions, UNMIK continues to allow entry into Kosovo and Metohija to tens of thousands of ethnic Albanian criminals expelled from Western Europe, primarily Switzerland and Germany, inciting in the process the ethnic cleansing of Serbs and other non-Albanians.

4. Voter registration and local elections in Kosovo and Metohija: Under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), UNMIK has no power to conduct voter registration and hold elections in Kosovo and Metohija. Proceeding from the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, that power is vested in the competent State authorities of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia in accordance with their laws.

Members of Serbian and Turkish ethnic community in Kosovo and Metohija have boycotted the voter registration organized by UNMIK and OSCE and will not take part in the elections scheduled for next October. Despite the pressure and manipulation of UNMIK and the OSCE Mission, the response of members of non-Albanian communities has been very modest indeed. The basic reason is the absence of the minimum election conditions, such as personal safety, freedom of assembly and expression, access to the maternal-language media, as well as the lack of guarantee to the right to life.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia will not recognize the elections in Kosovo and Metohija scheduled for 28 October 2000 and their results because not even the minimum conditions exist for holding such elections.

The position of the FR of Yugoslavia on the elections is based exclusively on Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999) and the assumption that they should be preceded by a consistent and full implementation of that resolution, ensurance of equal security for all residents, return of expellees and displaced persons and the deportation of illegal immigrants and that they should be held in accordance of the laws of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, following the establishment of basic parameters of local autonomy and the beginning of the process of political regulation.

5. Political settlement as an imperative for preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia: Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents have unequivocally confirmed that Kosovo and Metohija is an inalienable part of the single territory of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

All attempts to determine parameters of "substantial autonomy" for Kosovo and Metohija outside the constitutional and legal framework of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia are illegal, so much so if done without active participation of their competent authorities. Accordingly, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia opposes all solutions that proceed from different premises.

A political settlement presupposes:

(a) respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia;

(b) full observance of their mandate by UNMIK and KFOR, in line with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military-Technical Agreement, in particular: ensurance of physical and property safety for all

residents; disarmament and disbandment of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army or its surrogate, the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps; respect for human rights; free and safe return for all expellees and the deportation of all illegal immigrants from Kosovo and Metohija; restoration of public order and peace; free movement; return of Yugoslav authorities to the State border and its full control;

(c) autonomy within the Republic of Serbia, with guarantees for equality of all residents and ethnic communities;

(d) dialogue between legitimate representatives of ethnic communities and representatives of the State, with appropriate participation of representatives of the Security Council.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia opposes most strongly all projects on the future status of autonomy and self-government that provide for the separation of this Serbian province from the present constitutional and legal systems of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia. Such projects have no grounding either in Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) or in the existing constitutional order of the FR of Yugoslavia.

The FR of Yugoslavia will not accept, nor will it in any way be bound, by any act aiming at imposing outside solutions on Kosovo and Metohija irrespective of its provenance.

6. Return of the Yugoslav Army (VJ) and police (MUP): Despite very clear provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military-Technical Agreement (operative para. 4 and Annex 2., paras 6 and 10, and para 4. of the Military-Technical Agreement), KFOR and UNMIK have, unjustifiably, prevented the return of VJ and MUP personnel to Kosovo and Metohija.

IV. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As guarantor of resolution 1244 (1999), the Security Council bears full responsibility for its flagrant violation, primarily of the provisions relative to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia on its entire territory.

Considering that, in the 15 months since the adoption of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), it has failed to take appropriate measures to ensure its strict implementation, the Security Council has given ample evidence that it has not been ready to fulfil its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. Consequently, it bears full responsibility for the negative consequences of its conduct.

Proceeding from the sovereign rights guaranteed by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the Military-Technical Agreement and the Chernomyrdin-Ahtisaari Agreement, as well as bearing in mind the irrefutable facts that KFOR and UNMIK, and the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK have systematically violated, sabotaged or have been unable to implement Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has concluded that the international mission in Kosovo and Metohija under United Nations auspices has been a complete failure. KFOR and UNMIK, and the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK in particular, are solely responsible for the exodus, ethnic cleansing, genocide and apartheid against Serbs, Roma, Goranci, Muslims, Turks and other non-Albanians, as well as for a disastrous situation in all segments of the economic and social life of that Serbian province.

By their conduct which has been contrary to the provisions and goals of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents, the international security (KFOR) and civil (UNMIK) presences in Kosovo and Metohija have betrayed the confidence placed in them by the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia by its agreement to their temporary deployment in a part of its territory under United Nations auspices.

V. DEMANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA

Considering that, because of the violations of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the situation in Kosovo and Metohija has deteriorated ever since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia requests the Security Council again to:

- declare null and void all acts and decisions taken by the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK which are in breach of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999);

- condemn in the strongest terms, and put an end to, the activity of the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK and withdraw from Kosovo and Metohija the forces of KFOR and UNMIK, directly responsible for the systematic violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the loss of numerous lives and the untold suffering of Serbs and other non-Albanians, as well as for the damage caused by the Albanian terrorists in the presence of tens of thousands of KFOR and UNMIK members;

- urgently take all necessary measures to ensure a full and consistent implementation of its resolution 1244 (1999);

- condemn most strongly the continuation of the NATO aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia by the maintenance of an illegal regime of sanctions and embargoes by NATO member-States, continuous attempts to subvert the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and by rendering material, political and media support to ethnic Albanian separatists and terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija, whose activities, coupled with the UNMIK and KFOR obstruction of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), are aimed at bringing about destabilization and breaking up the territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and at redrawing its internationally recognized borders and, by the same token, at causing widespread instability and conflict in the region with unforeseeable negative consequences for peace and security in the Balkans; and

- take all necessary steps to compensate for material and other losses sustained by the population, economy and cultural heritage of Kosovo and Metohija through the activities of UNMIK and KFOR and the terrorist and criminal gangs they are supporting.

Belgrade, 21 August 2000

Enclosure 1

O V E R V I E W

of terrorist and other acts of violence and of certain violations of
Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 in Kosovo and Metohija,
the Autonomous Province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia,
since the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK,
in the period from 10 June 1999 to 16 August 2000

(1) Number of terrorist attacks: 5,089

4,776 committed against Serbs, 114 against Albanians and 199 against Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and members of other ethnic communities.

(2) Number of killed persons: 1,041

910 Serbs, 78 Albanians and 53 members of other ethnic communities in Kosovo and Metohija.

(3) Number of abducted and missing persons: 963

883 Serbs, 45 Albanians and 35 members of other ethnic communities.
The fate of 797 persons is still unknown; 104 abducted persons were killed, 8 persons escaped, while 54 were released.

(4) Number of wounded persons: 1,006

943 Serbs, 20 Albanians and 49 members of other ethnic communities.

(5) Ethnic cleansing: In the campaign of ethnic cleansing following the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK, two-thirds of the non-Albanian population, i.e. over 360 000 Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians have been expelled from Kosovo and Metohija, of whom 280 000 are Serbs.

The following towns and villages have been ethnically cleansed of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians:

- Pristina - all Serbs have been driven out of its largest suburbs of Ulpijana, Suncani Breg, Dardanija, Univerzitetsko naselje. Of the 40,000 Serbs who used to live in Pristina before the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK, 25,000 were school and university students. Today, only 35 Serbian schoolchildren live in Pristina and attend classes in the local school in the village of Laplje selo;
- Prizren - only 100 Serbian families remain;
- Gnjilane - the situation is alarming (only in the period from March to July over 450 Serbian houses were sold). The number of remaining Serbs has been halved and today only about 1,500 Serbs remain. KFOR and UNMIK have warned them not to leave their homes.
- Djakovica, Pec, Podujevo, Glogovac, as well as the areas of Kosovska Mitrovica (Vucitrn, Srbica), Lipljan (KLA terrorists set fire to 73 out of a total of 75 Serbian houses in the village of Slovinje in this municipality), Kosovo Polje, from which 80 per cent of their Serbian residents have been expelled, i.e. 7,000 Serbs and 4,000 other non-

Albanians (their homes have been burned and looted, while shops, cafes and other property are being seized from their owners. In the presence of KFOR, ethnic Albanian terrorists brutalize and harass the Serbs who refuse to sell their homes and leave);

- the whole area of the municipalities of Istok and Klina including the villages of Djakovo, Osojane, Tucepom, Kos, Zac, Belica, Krnjine, Maticane, Kacanik, Stimlje, Kmetovacka Vrbica and others, where 3,440 Serbian homes were burned down;

- the surroundings of Urosevac, Slivovo, Nedakovac, Nevoljane, Vrpica, Ljestar, Zegra (municipality of Gnjilane), Zitnje, Pozaranje, Grmovo, Drobes, and the village of Talinovac where the two last abandoned Serbian houses were burnt down at the beginning of April;

- the surroundings of Vitina, 18 Serbian villages were cleansed of Serbs (Kabas, Binac and other villages), the areas of Kosovska Kamenica (villages of Bratilovce, Firiceja and others) and Kosovsko Pomoravlje, as well as the villages of Toplicane, Rujce, Magure, Slovinja, Staro Gracko, Klobukar in the municipality of Novo Brdo. (All Serbian houses were burned and all the Serbian residents forced to leave.)

In the period from June to August 2000 there has been an escalation of the burning and dynamiting of Serbian houses in the municipality of Vitina - the villages of Vrbovac, Grncar, Binac and Klokot; in the municipality of Pristina – the villages of Gornja Brnjica, Devet Jugovica, Carlavica; and in the municipality of Gnjilane – the villages of Cernica and Gornji Makres.

Since the beginning of August 2000, pressure has been increased on Serbs and other non-Albanians to leave the area of Kosovska Mitrovica, Lipljan, Obilic and Kosovo Polje. The pressure is manifested by the number of killings and abductions, planting of explosives and the destruction of property and the desecration of cemeteries.

Members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army exert particularly great pressure on ethnic Goranci, the indigenous residents of the region of Gora, who are not allowed to use their maternal Serbian language in schools and in everyday life, in an attempt to misrepresent this ethnic group as Albanians.

Expulsion of the members of the Muslim ethnic community, loyal citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia, has intensified particularly in the area of the municipality of Istok..

In the areas of Prizren and Djakovica about 65,000 Kosovo Albanian Catholics live in difficult conditions and under great pressure from Albanian terrorists who accuse them of "collaboration with Serbs".

During the months of May and June 2000, KLA terrorists made several attacks against the Croats of Janjevo. Under heavy pressure only 350 Croats of the former population of 1,500 remain in Janjevo.

(6) Prevention of the return of Serbs:

Ethnic Albanian separatists continue their deliberate actions, aimed at preventing the return of Serbs to Kosovo and Metohija. They raze Serbian houses in a pre-planned and synchronized manner, particularly in the areas of Pec, Istok and Klina. The most drastic example was the looting and bulldozing of over 250 Serbian houses in the village of Belo Polje, on 15 April 2000. The area of this village was turned into a garbage dump. Serbian houses in the villages of Brezanik and Osojane have also been bulldozed. 14 Serbian villages in the municipality of Vitina do not exist any more because all their houses have been destroyed. At the end of April, 2000, ethnic Albanian terrorists announced that they would carry out similar organized actions of looting and destroying Serbian houses in the villages near Istok and Novo Brdo.

On 24 April 2000, KLA terrorists set fire to the local elementary school in the village of Siga, municipality of Pec, which was the only undamaged facility in the village, designated to serve as a temporary shelter for displaced persons

KLA terrorists have intensified mortar and other armed attacks on the village of Gorazdevac to prevent it from becoming a centre for Serbs returning to the Metohija region.

UNHCR officials discourage the return of Serbs to Orahovac with the explanation that the situation has not yet stabilized. However, Serbs are convinced that minimum conditions for their return do exist.

(7) The latest brutal crimes: terrorist Afrim Zeciri shot and killed Vojin Vasic, Tihomir Trifunovic and the 4-years-old Milorad Petrovic in the village of Cernica, municipality of Gnjilane on 25 May; murder of 2 Serbs Sinisa Dimic and Vlastimir Milic and the wounding of 3 other Serbs, of whom 2 were minors, in a car which ran over an anti-tank mine planted by ethnic Albanian terrorists the night before on the road connecting the Serbian villages of Ugljare and Preoce in the vicinity of Pristina on 2 June; burning of several Serbian houses in Prizren and Decani on 3 June; brutal attack with clubs on Jovan Cerovic, 55, by 10 terrorists in Obilic on 8 June. Mr. Cerovic sustained serious injuries in the head and other parts of his body; setting several Serbian houses on fire in Obilic on 9 June; abduction of Safet Pucurica, 37, from Kosovska Mitrovica on the road between Vucitrn and Mitrovica on 10 June; armed attack near Orcusa, Municipality of Gora, on a car carrying 4 Goranci, one of whom was hurt, on 9 June; burning of Serbian houses in Obilic and the destruction of Roma houses by explosives in the village of Novo Rujce, Municipality of Lipljan on 10 June; setting a fire to the Serbian restaurant "Lotos" which burned down completely on 10 June; mortar attacks on Serbian houses in Orahovac 12 and 13 June; mortar attacks on Serbian houses in Obilic on 14 June; abduction of a 14-year-old girl in Pristina on 14 June; killing of Zlatibor Denic, 38 and Borko Filipovic on 15 June in a car which ran over an anti-tank mine planted by the terrorists of the so-called KLA on the road between the village of Preoce, Municipality of Pristina, and the village of Lepina, Municipality of Lipljan. Also, Dejan Filipovic was severely injured, losing both his arms and legs; attacks on humanitarian convoys headed towards Strpce in the villages of Radivojce and Pozarane on 30 May and in the village of Pozarane on 16 June; planting of landmines in the Orthodox cemetery on the eve of the Christian holiday of Pentecost in the village of Staro Gracko, Municipality of Lipljan on 16 June; armed attack on Valentina Cukic in Kosovo Polje, in which she sustained serious injuries on 20 June; mortar attack on the Decani monastery near Pec, a treasure of Serbian cultural heritage built in 1335, containing frescoes of inestimable value, as well as many manuscripts and a collection of valuable icons in the night of 21/22 June; throwing of a hand grenade on the house of Toma Ivkovic in Gnjilane on 21 June when Mr. Ivkovic's mother was seriously injured; brutal abduction of Vlada, 80, and Persa Miletic, 50, in the village of Mali Trnovac, Municipality of Bujanovac on 21 June. Their fate is still unknown; abduction of Bozidar Markovic, 60, in the village of Susice, Municipality of Strpce on 23 June, whose mutilated body was recovered on 27 June; abduction of the 14-years-old Jovica Milic in the area of the village of Susice, Municipality of Strpce, on 24 June as he tended his herd. He managed to escape, but sustained severe injuries and psychological stress; mortar attack on Serbian houses in the village of Velika Hoca, Municipality of Orahovac on 24 June; abduction of Tomislav Markovic on the Podujevo-Pristina road on 26 June; killing of Kica Milanovic, 50, at his doorstep at Kosovo Polje on 25 June; an attempt to abduct Milorad Soric in front of his house at Orahovac on 26 June, on which occasion he was severely injured; throwing of hand grenades on Serbian houses in Gnjilane on 27 June; setting fires to Serbian houses in Kosovo Polje on 28 June; dynamiting of the Church of St. Petka in the village of Podgorce, Municipality of Vitina, which was razed to the ground on 30 June; massacre and murder of Savo Stojkovic, 70, in the village of Gornji Livoc, Municipality of Gnjilane on 1 July; mortar attack on the village of Gorazdevac, on 2 and 9 July; mortar attack on the village of Velika Hoca, Municipality of Orahovac on 4, 5 and 6 July; shelling of the Northern part of Kosovska Mitrovica inhabited by the Roma on 7 July, on which occasion 3 persons were wounded; abduction of Novica Markovic from the village of Devet Jugovica, Municipality of Pristina, on 9 July; abduction of Dragan Jacimovic from the village of Silovo, Municipality of Gnjilane, on 9 July; throwing hand grenades on Serbian houses in Orahovac on 10 July; burning down of fields owned by Serbs in Kosovska Kamenica on 11 July; mortar attack on Roma houses at Stimlje on 11 July; armed attacks on priest Dragan Kojic in the village of Klokot, Municipality of Vitina on 12 July, on which occasion he sustained severe life threatening wounds; brutal beating of Nikola Perencevic, 80, in Lipljan on 14 July; dynamiting and destroying of the church of St. Elijah at Pomazatin on 17 July; mortar attack on Serbian houses in the village of Gojbulja, Municipality of Vucitrn on 19 July; armed attack on 3 Serbs

in the village of Berivojce, Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica on 21 July; stoning of a humanitarian convoy headed for Strpce in the village of Brod on 21 July on which occasion 3 passengers were injured; physical attack on the number of Serbs in the village of Rabovce, Municipality of Lipljan on 21 July; vandalization of tombstones at the Orthodox cemetery in the village of Staro Gradsko, Municipality of Lipljan, on 22 July; automatic weapon attack on the Peric family in Gnjilane on 24 July, on which occasion Dragan Peric was severely wounded; throwing of a hand grenade on the building of "Jugopetrol" in Kosovksa Mitrovica on 24 July which caused great material damage; throwing of hand grenades on an apartment building housing Serbian resident at Obilic on 24, 26 and 27 July; "Molotov cocktail" attacks on Serbian houses at Orahovac on 25 July; burning of Serbian houses at Obilic on 28 July; abduction of Trifun Velikic, 75, from Orahovac on 28 July; attacks on humanitarian convoys in the villages of Donji Livoc and Pozarane, Municipality of Gnjilane, and Tankosic, Municipality of Urosevac on 28 July; brutal beating of Jovan Markovic, 70, at Obilic on 26 July; brutal beating of Zarko Stanojevic, 25, at Obilic on 30 July; dynamiting of Serbian houses in the village of Binac, Municipality of Vitina on 30 July; planting of explosives in the Roma quarter of Lipljane on 2 August, on which occasion 3 Roma were killed and 1 Roma was severely injured; burning of a Serbian family house at Orahovac on 3 August; mortar attack on Serbian villages at Obilic on 4 August; killing of Milorad Milic, 65, at Obilic; attack on a convoy vehicle on the road Gnjilane-Presevo on 7 August, on which occasion 2 persons were injured and the vehicle was seriously damaged; burning of two Roma houses of the Ademi family in the "Jasanica" part of the village of Gornja Brnjica, Municipality of Pristina on 7 August; burning of the family house of the single mother Stojanke Djuric in the village of Binac, Municipality of Vitina, following many threats that the house would be burned unless she left the village; stoning of the convoy of vehicle travelling from the village of Staro Gradsko for Lipljan on 8 August; shooting and killing of Vlajko Antic on its own balcony in the village of Pozarane, Municipality of Vitina on 13 August. His 3 sons were abducted last year; abduction of Goran Stankovic from the village of Domorovce and Zoran Tomic from the village of Lopardinac, Municipality of Bujanovac in the area of the Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica on13 August; shooting and killing of Milan Stojanovic by 3 ethnic Albanian terrorists in the presence of his family in the village of Gornji Makres, Municipality of Gnjilane on 13 August; throwing of an explosive device of great destructive charge on the building of "Monting" at Obilic, housing a number of Serbian families on 13 August on which occasion Miodrag Vukobratovic and Branko Odalovic were severely wounded; throwing of a bomb of great destructive charge at the building housing the Committee of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia for Cooperation with the United Nations mission in Pristina on 14 August on which occasion great material damage was caused.

(8) New forms of terror against Serbs and other non-Albanians:

In its security actions against Serbs and other non-Albanians, KFOR is increasingly demonstrating force and resorting to harassment and physical violence and causing damage to Serbian property. Drastic incidents occurred in Kosovska Mitrovica on 20-25 February, in the villages of Mogila on 25-26 February, when Serbian houses were searched in a most brutal way, Draganovac, Municipality of Gnjilane, and Miolice, Municipality of Leposavic, Mali Zvecan on 27 February, Gornje Kusce on 1 March and the Serbian villages of Rudare and Grabovac on 1 March. The searches were carried out by KFOR jointly with the terrorists of the so-called KLA, who wore international security forces uniforms, in an open display of co-ordination between KFOR and Albanian terrorists. In April, violence against Serbs in the so-called security actions of KFOR has assumed dramatic proportions. The most drastic examples were the incidents which took place in the village of Dobrotin on 2 April, in the village of Sevce on 4 April and in the villages of Lepina and Jazine, when KFOR members released dogs on the Serbs who had gathered to protest the difficult situation and when a large number of people were seriously injured. Several persons were also injured in a brutal action of KFOR against Serbian demonstrators at Gracanica on 7 April 2000.

KFOR members used APCs and dogs against local people at Babin Most, municipality of Obilic, who had gathered to protest over the brutal murder of Milutin Trajkovic in their village on 31 May.

On 21 June, KFOR used armed force against Serbs in Kosovska Mitrovica who had gathered to protest the difficult and unequal situation. 19 Serbs were wounded in the incident.

The decision of the civil administrator in Strpce on 4 July to suspend convoys between this small town and Serbia added up to the humanitarian catastrophe of the remaining Serbs in Kosovo and Metohija and the discrimination against them by KFOR and UNMIK.

Members of the United States KFOR singled out 6 persons from the convoy of vehicles ferrying Serbs from the area of the municipality of Gnjilane to Presevo to buy food on 9 August. They handcuffed them requesting them to confess that they were travelling to Kosovo and Metohija to liquidate the Serbs who allegedly support the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Kosovo and Head of UNMIK.

Members of KFOR injured 4 Serbs only because they peacefully protested the brutal seizure of the RMHK "Trepca" Shareholding Corporation on 14 August.

KFOR requests the local population ever more frequently to interrupt seasonal work in their fields to allow for its exercises. The residents of the village of Izvor, Municipality of Novo Brdo, have protested that practice in vain.

(9) Terrorist attacks outside of the Province:

Groups of ethnic Albanian terrorists are located in the area of Breznica, Muhovac, Car, Zarbince, Ravno Bucje and in other villages of the Municipality of Bujanovac. They are commanded by a command post in the village of Rogacica, municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, and carry out attacks outside of Kosovo and Metohija. Incidents included mortar attacks from the direction of the village of Dobrotin against the police checkpoint near Bujanovac on 8 and 20 May; attacks with automatic weapons against a local police patrol in the village of Konculj on 23 and 24 May; mortar attack on local police near the village of Lucane on 30 May; armed attack on local police in the village of Borovac, Municipality of Kursumlija on 25 June; mortar attacks on local police in Bujanovac on 26 June, 8, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 25, 27, 30 and 31 July and on 1 and 2 August; mortar attacks on Presevo on 14 July; armed attack on local police in the village of Tacevac, Municipality of Kursumlija on 17 July and 2 August; armed attacks on local police near the village of Konculj on 23 July and 3 and 5 August.

(10) Number of arbitrarily arrested persons by KFOR and UNMIK: 476

Arrested Serbs are detained in prisons in Pristina, Prizren, Sojevo near Urosevac, Kosovska Mitrovica, Gnjilane, Lipljan and Klokot Banja. They have been arrested without any explanation or charges, only on the ground of information provided by the Albanians, most frequently the members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army.

43 Serbs arrested arbitrarily and without legal grounds by KFOR and UNMIK have been detained in a prison in Kosovska Mitrovica already for eleven months. In this period no investigation or court proceedings have been instituted. On 10 April 2000, 37 detained Serbs and 5 Roma went on a hunger strike. The immediate cause was the release of Gjelal Ademi, an ethnic Albanian, against whom an investigation had been instituted for throwing a hand grenade on which occasion 22 Serbs and 14 French soldiers of KFOR were injured. The detained Serbs and Roma went on a hunger strike for more than 40 days in order to realize their basic human rights. They ceased their strike upon assurances given by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Kosovo and Head of UNMIK on 21 May that their trials would begin soon.

KFOR and UNMIK continue to arbitrarily arrest Serbs, as illustrated by the recent arrest by KFOR of Nebojsa Stojanovic, 30, at Gracanica, who was taken to an unknown location. He was seized in the intensive care

unit where he had been placed after he was shot and wounded when KFOR opened fire on local residents gathered to protest the terror of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army and their difficult situation on 7 June.

Particularly discriminatory and arrogant attitude towards the Serbs and other non-Albanians has been taken by US KFOR, as evinced by the arrest of Radojko Kecic in Strpce on 5 July who was charged of having taken part in a spontaneous protest of Serbs over the abduction of Bozidar Markovic whose mutilated body was found on 27 June.

After a 13-month detention, Mirko Momcilovic and his sons Jugoslav and Boban were released from detention in the United States KFOR base of "Bondsteel" upon false information provided by their ethnic Albanian neighbours to the effect that they had killed Afrim Gagica. The Momcilovic men were released only after the commander of the US KFOR provided the statements of their snipers Robert Black and Mike McCoy, confessing in effect to the killing of Afrim Gagica. About 10 other prominent Serbs tried on false accusations or awaiting trials continue to be held in "Bondsteel".

(11) Prisons and labour camps for abducted Serbs run by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army

The abducted Serbian civilians, detained by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army, are kept in the labour camps located in the village of Maticane and in the wider area of Prizren ("Ortokal" estate on the road to Djakovica) and in Drenica. 472 abducted Serbs are kept in those camps. KLA prisons for Serbs, Montenegrins and members of other ethnic communities who are not supportive of ethnic Albanian terrorists are situated also around the village of Brod, Municipality of Dragas, and along the Djakovica road towards the village of Junik, Municipality of Decani, as well as in the villages of Glodjane, Izbica and Strovce in the Kosovska Mitrovica district; and in the premises of the Railroad Transport Corporation in Urosevac. The prison located in the offices of the Pristina Chamber of Commerce, run by the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army, where 71 non-Albanians were detained, was relocated to another unspecified facility on 27 April.

(12) Situation in the region of Kosovska Mitrovica:

Since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK in Kosovo and Metohija, the security situation has been very serious, particularly in and around Kosovska Mitrovica. Some of the most salient forms and instances of atrocities have been:

- looting and the destruction of 2,365 houses of Serbs, Montenegrins and other non-Albanians (1,200 in Kosovska Mitrovica; 1,060 in Vucitrn; and 105 at Srbica);
- eviction of 700 Serbian families from their apartments (500 in southern Kosovska Mitrovica; 150 in Vucitrn; and 50 at Srbica);
- looting and the destruction of the property of the following companies:

1. In Kosovska Mitrovica: Socially-owned companies "Kosovo-Sirovina", "Betonjerka", "Lux", "AMD", "Kosmet-Prevoz", "Trans-Kosovo", Tobacco Company, "Minel", Farm Cooperative, "Hortikultura", "Mitrovcanka", DES, "Ibar-Rozaje" warehouse, water utility company "Vodovod", printing company "Progres", electric power generation company "Elektro-Kosovo", PTT and a large number of shops and cafes owned by non-Albanians.

2. In Vucitrn: Socially-owned companies "Sartid", "Vucitrn-Prevoz", "Ratar", Farm Cooperative, paints and coatings factory "Ekstra", construction company "Kosovo", utilities company "Sitnica", private company "Cicavica", employment bureau, local community centre, Town Hall of Vucitrn, Construction Land Fund, local department store, Auditing Office building, Jugobanka, primary and secondary schools, Jugopetrol, Beopetrol, electric power generation company "Elektro-Kosovo", PTT.

3. At Srbica: Hunting munitions factory, plastics factory, socially-owned company "Buducnost", Farm Cooperative, public utilities company, "Dijamant-produkt" Co., local community centre, local self-managing community of interest, "Zitopromet" Co. and its silos.

4. At Zvecan: brutal usurpation of the RMHK "Trepca" Shareholding Corporation on 14 August by UNMIK and KFOR which constitutes the most direct pressure on Serbs and other non-Albanians to leave Kosovo and Metohija. "Trepca" employed about 2,000 Serbs.

(13) Destruction of churches, monasteries and cultural monuments:

87 churches, monasteries and other cultural monuments were burned down, demolished or seriously damaged, among them the Church of the Entrance of Our Lady into the Temple at Dolac, monastery of St. Mark at Korisa from 1467, monastery of Prophets Kosmo and Damien in Zociste from the XIV century, the church in Kijevo from the XIV century, the Holy Trinity monastery near Musutiste from the XIV century, monastery Devic built in 1440, Church of St. Paraskeva in Drenik from the XVI century, Church of St. Demetrius near Pec, the Orthodox church at Grmovo near Vitina, Church of St. Elijah at Zegra near Gnjilane, church of Holy Mother in Musutiste from 1315, Church of St. Elijah at Bistrazin, Church of the Apostles Peter and Paul in Suva Reka, monastery of St. Uros in Nerodimlje, monastery of St. Archangel Gabriel from the XIV century in Binac, Church of Virgin Mary from the XVI century in Belo Polje, Church of St. John the Baptist in Pecka Banja, churches in the villages of Naklo, Vucitrn, Petrovac, Urosevac, Podgorce, Djurakovac, Krusevo, Osojane, Samodreza, Dresna near Klina, Rekovac, Petric, monastery Binac near Vitina, Holy Trinity Cathedral in Djakovica, St. Nicholas' Church in Gnjilane and the church of St. Elijah at Pomazatin.

Monks and other clergy are being terrorized and expelled. More than 150 parish residences were destroyed or damaged. Over 10,000 icons and other sacral objects, most of which are part of cultural treasures under the special protection of the State, were stolen or destroyed. Medieval frescoes were destroyed in 70 per cent of Orthodox churches and monasteries.

(14) Forcible and illegal takeovers of public institutions:

Forcible and illegal takeovers of premises and buildings of post offices, banks, medical institutions, water and power supply systems, university, elementary and secondary schools, municipal and other local government and community buildings, buildings of the Ministry of the Interior and the Army of Yugoslavia, factories, enterprises and/or farm cooperatives in Pristina (premises of the Clinical Centre "Pristina" and the health station whose equipment has been stolen and taken by doctors in private practice, Federal Customs Administration, Public Housing Company, Institute for Urban Planning, water supply company "Vodovod", thermal electric power plant "Kosovo B", depots and petrol stations of "Jugopetrol", the shareholding corporations "Kosmet-Pristina", "Kosovo-Trans", "Energoinvest", "Autopristina", car shock absorbers factory, "Jugotrans", etc.), as well as in Prizren, Dragas, Podujevo, Lipljan, Strpci, Kosovska Mitrovica, Kosovo Polje (with the assistance of KFOR), Djakovica (with the assistance of KFOR); demolition of Radio "S" at Zvecan; demolition and usurpation of the "Jedinstvo" newspaper in Pristina; and the usurpation of the RMHK "Trepca" Shareholding Corporation at Zvecan.

Through forcible and illegal takeovers of public enterprises and institutions tens of thousands employed Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians were sacked and left with no means to support themselves.

More than 190 major companies were forcibly and illegally seized, their equipment was looted and most often taken to Albania.

(15) Artillery attacks on villages: Slovinj, Maticane, Orahovac, Konjuh, Berivojce, Gornja Brnjica, Veliko Ropotovo; the villages around Kosovska Kamenica: Grncar, Magila, Ajvalija, all the villages of the Istok-Klina region; Gorazdevac near Pec, Svinjare, Klokot, Paralovo and Izvor, Municipality of Novo Brdo; Zjum, Donja and

Gornja Gusterica, Susica, Badavac, Bresje, Vrbovac, Municipality of Vitina; Cernice, Dobrusa, Partes, Podgradje Malisevo and Pasjane, Municipality of Gnjilane; Ljestar, Budriga, Dobrotin, Municipality of Lipljan; Grncar, Binac, Ranilug, Silovo, Odovce, Rajanovce, Bosce, Caglavica, Paravolo, Lebane, Gojbulja, Suvo Grlo and Banje, Municipality of Srbica; the following villages in the area of the Municipality of Gora: Brodosavce, Belobrod, Kukavce; frequent attacks on houses of Goranci, Muslims and ethnic Albanians, loyal citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia; and in Grabovac, Municipality of Zvecan.

All Serbian houses in the villages of Donji Livoc, Kmetova Vrbica, Lipovica and Cernice in the Municipality of Gnjilane, and in the villages of Vaganes, Gradjenik and Orahovica in the Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, all forming part of Kosovsko Pomoravlje, were set on fire or destroyed by mortars attacks or by explosives.

(16) The looted Serbian villages whose residents were expelled: Muzicani, Slivovo, Orlovic, Dragas, the area around Kosovo Polje, Livadice, Mirovac, Sirinicka Zupa, Medregovac, Grace, Zociste, Sofalija, Dragoljevac, Tomance, Koretin, Lestar, Donja Sipasnica, Miganovce, Laniste and Zmijarnik, Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica.

(17) Serbian settlements set on fire: Istok, Klina, Donja Lapastica, Obrandza, Velika Reka, Perane, Lause, the villages around Podujevo, Grace, Donja Dubica, Zociste, Orahovac, Naklo, Vitomirice, Belo Polje, Kojlovice, Alos-Toplicane, Krajiste, Rudnik, Donji Strmac, Goles, Orlovic, Krpimej, Lausa, Muzicane, Zaimovo, Denovac, Lesjane, Gornje and Donje Nerodimlje, Sinaje, Balovac, Mali Talinovac, Ljubizda, Klobuka, Oraovica, Zaskok and Novi Miros.

(18) Registered number of houses burned down: Over 50,000 houses of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci and other non-Albanians were burned down in Kosovo and Metohija.

(19) Registered number of illegal entries of foreign citizens into the FR of Yugoslavia (Kosovo and Metohija) without appropriate documents (visas and registration of stay with the competent authorities): 965

Over 250,000 foreigners have illegally entered Kosovo and Metohija with approval of UNMIK and KFOR. The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has officially requested their deportation on several occasions. These requests have gone unheeded, although those persons are international terrorists, criminals, narco-mafia members, white slave merchants, organizers of brothels and other forms of international organized crime.

(20) Registered number of stolen vehicles: over 12,000

As a result of open borders with Macedonia and Albania 250,000 vehicles were brought into Kosovo and Metohija without payment of customs duties. Most of these vehicles were stolen. The extended vehicle registration period under an illegal regulation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Kosovo and Head of UNMIK has effectively legalized crime and theft of tens of thousands of vehicles.

(21) Registered number of cases of the violation of the ground security zone by KFOR: 587

Enclosure 2

CONTRASTING ANALYSIS OF THE MOST DRASTIC TERRORIST ACTS AND VIOLATIONS OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1244 (1999) IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA SINCE THE DEPLOYMENT OF KFOR AND UNMIK, IN THE PERIOD FROM 10 JUNE 1999 THROUGH 16 AUGUST 2000

Period	Terrorist attacks	Killed persons	Abducted and missing persons	Wounded persons	Expelled Serbs and other non-Albanians	Destroyed churches and cultural sites	Arbitrarily arrested Serbs by KFOR
10 June-26 July 1999	839	96	245	43	over 165,000	25	31
10 June-30 October 1999	2,947	447	648	216	over 330,000 (250,000 Serbs)	70	38
10 June 1999-27 February 2000	4,354	910	821	802	over 350,000 (270,000 Serbs)	84	185
10 June 1999-30 March 2000	4,564	936	867	876	over 350,000 (270,000 Serbs)	85	191
10 June 1999-7 May 2000	4,792	1,010	936	924	over 350,000 (270,000 Serbs)	86	200
10 June 1999-4 June 2000	4,878	1,027	945	955	over 360,000 (280,000 Serbs)	86	466
10 June 1999 – 16 August 2000	5,089	1,041	963	1,006	Over 360,000 (280,000 Serbs)	87	476

Note. This contrasting analysis was made on the basis of official data published in the Memoranda of the Federal Government concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), dated 27 July and 3 November 1999, 1 March, 3 April, 8 May, 7 June and 21 August 2000, respectively.